

ASS & MANDEVILLE
King Street,
just received and offer for Sale,
ds. 1st. & ad. quality, b
SUGAR,
Barbadoes Molasses,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
N. York Lump and loaf
Holland Gin,
Green Coffee,
excellent Choise,
Raisins,
do.
Havana Honey,
Teas,
and coarse SALT, &c.
also
SHAD & HERRING.

O. P. FINLEY,
per the United States, just
an extensive assortment of HARD
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
he will dispose of on very reasonable
terms—
Wheat Scythes,
Sickles,
Spades,
Shovels,
Crowley's Steel,
tons of Patent Shot,
50 doz. broad and narrow Holes,
alks 6d. 8d. 1d. 2d. 2d. 3d. 3d.
is fine drawn.

NPONDER TEA.
es of the very best quality just
received by
Mandeville & Jameffon.

TO LET,
For one or more years,
white Warehouse, on King
Col. Ramsay's wharf. The
equal to any in town. Apply
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

EMOVAL.
ES RUSSEL,
his Store to Royal street, in part
GAGE TAVERN House, one door
street, where he has up several
of
& East-India Goods,
Checks, Irish Linens, &c. &c.
sell by the piece, low, for cash
credit.
ill let, for four years, the BRICK
have just left, on Fairfax Street.
J. R.

Supply of FRUIT.
This day Received,
CITIZEN, from ST. KITTS,
GES, of an excellent quality
large,
Limes, in fine order.

John A. Burford,

Bread Manufacturer,
opposite the Market,
James S. Scott's, Royal Street,
ALEXANDRIA—
LIAM LOVELL,
to inform the Ladies, Gentle
Public in general, in this town
day, the first of May, he will
where they may be
BREAD of the first quality
on such terms never before offered
place—as follows:
penny loaf for 20 cents, nine
for 10 cents, four pence half
cents; and, for the convenience
family or circumstances will it
BREAD, he will make the
two ounces heavier than the
the Clerk of the Market, as the
operation; so that the labouring
red on as good terms as the most
SUPERFINE FLOUR for half
cents per pound, or fifteen
cents. Those Ladies and Gentlemen
be regularly supplied at their
be obliging enough to send
which will be attended to. G
terms of Bread! To prevent any
the above terms are CASH; and
etitia are agreed on, and those
be regularly paid—the produc
Taverns, Boarding houses, &c.
here will be an additional saving
in buying LARGE LOAVES in
the highest price given for clean
Rags, by the Printer hereof.

ENTED DAILY BY
NOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1805.

[No. 1315.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In bls. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whisky and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in bls. tierces and bls.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Candles
in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Quack's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Dulls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serge, Elaticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancos, Ruffles; Yarn Stockings,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Irish Linen, Silex do.

Overhungs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Cavet's Threads, Hats and sundry other

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dr. 26.

BENJAMIN COCKE

is now opening, a handsome
assortment of SPRING GOODS, among
which are,

Plain and Lace Cambric Muslins,
and Colonies do. India mull mull and
book do. lace and embroidered muslin shawls,
Cambric muslin, Italian and India silks, chintz,
albion, cambric and common dimities, lace
ding wreaths, artificial flowers, white plumes,
row buttons, silk and cotton hosiery, cotton
mattress, manteilles, japes, superfine cloths, pa
tent woolen cord, Irish linen and sheeting, tick
enburg, towlany plattiss, bessans, gurrah, bat
man, mamoodies, &c.

12 cases gentlemen's London fashionable HATS.
May 31. daw

IRISH LINENS.

WILLIAM LADD

imported from DUBLIN, (via New-York)
a small voice of

IRISH LINENS;
which are well assorted; and will be sold low
or cash or to short credit.

June 5.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

60 cals Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 case Britannias,
1 do. Platillas Royal,

12 Imported from Rotterdam,
in the brig Nancy, Spalding,
AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

who have in store,
A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit
immediate use;

Three bls. old Grenada Rum,
Three cals. Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and
Mink Skins.

April 25.

1500 wt. GREEN COFFEE,

of a very superior quality;
FOR SALE, by
William Bartleman.

May 10.

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cotton & Stewart,

Key to Mystery of Iniquity,
OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and
lovers of Truth.

By JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium
historical, accompanied with the author's
selections, proving modern epizopacy to be spu
ous, and human legislation in the Church to be
evil, &c. &c.

The highest price given for clean
Rags, by the Printer hereof.

Just Received,
Per Brig Harmony, from Boston, by

Lawrason & Fowle;

Mould and dipt Candles,

Fresh Chocolate,

A few pipes Holland Gin, and a quantity of

Plaster Paris.

New-England RUM in barrels,

June 1.

Jonathan & Mahlon Scholfield

Have just received, via Philadelphia,

A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season—consisting of

Irish linens, Irish and Russia dia
pers, dowlas, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, brown

Hollands, white platillas, Silesias, chectics,

checks, assorted; Harlem stripes, cambriek and

jacquet muslins, book muslins, colored cam
bricks, laced cambricks, assorted; laced cam
bricks shawls, Beerboon gurrah, mamoies, fine

coffees, fine baftas, and sannahs; muslins India

chintz, India checks, Romal handkerchiefs, long

and short yellow nankeens, blue and black ditto,

Cotton calimancos, assorted; dimities, assorted;

Marseilles, assorted; India and Italian silks, as

orted; sarcenet and peelongs, assorted; silk,

cotton, and thread hosiery, Leghorn bonnets,

silk and kid gloves, wash leather ditto, pins,

tapes, threads, sewing silks, assorted; tan and

buttons; and

A variety of other Articles,

In addition to their former stock, make a very

complete assortment:

All of which they will sell low for cash, or

good notes payable in Alexandria, at 60 days.

May 29.

JAMES SANDERSON

Has received, in addition to his late general sup
plies, which he will sell, by the quantity, ve
ry low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,

20 barrels New England ditto.

5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.

12 half pipes do. do. do.

25 cafes elates, 2 and half dozen in each.

9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen

each.

6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.

20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogheads Virginia TOBACCO now in store.

May 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh tea, particularly selected,

6000 lbs. green coffee,

14 bls. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,

New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump

sugars.

Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,

Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,

Cognac brandy,

Holland gin,

Whiskey and

New England rum.

Choice old Madeira,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga and

Port,

Claret in cases,

20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,

Very best chocolate,

Dixon's best mustard,

Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groc
ries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superi
or quality, and will be sold on the most rea
sonable terms.

May 14.

JAMES BACON.

Are now landing, and offer for Sale,

10 puncheons high proof Jamaica

Rum.

10 hogheads Barbadoes Molasses.

8 hogheads St. Croix Sugars.

English F and FF Gunpowder.

Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.

Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 29.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
THE SUBSCRIBER,

First and second quality Russia Duck

Short Yellow Nankeens

India Cottons

Hyson Skin

Young Hyson, and

Souchong

Burlington Pork

Whiskey and

300 bushels St. Kitts Salt.

DANIEL MURGATROYD.

May 6.

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,

LAST YEAR'S CROP,

Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms,

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9.

NOW LANDING
From the brig Maria, captain Carew,
and for Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,

3000 pieces first chop

PUBLIC SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June, will be sold, at the dwelling house of Mr. Mills, in King-street,

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Elegant Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
P. G. Marsteller.

June 8. *df*
PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, being part of Lots No. 28 and 29, situate at the corner of Fairfax and Queen-streets, extending 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax, and 123 feet 2 inches on Queen-street; free from all incumbrance. The terms of sale will be—One-half the purchase money in sixty days, and the remainder in six months.

June 6. *d7c*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from JOHN C. VOWELL to the subscriber, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, on the first day of July next, at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money,

A Lot of Ground on Fairfax-street, On which the new Meeting-house stands, fronting on Fairfax street 69 feet 1 inch, and extending back 123 feet 5 inches.

JOHN DUNLAP.
dtifly

June 5. *JUST RECEIVED,*
By the Norfolk packet, Captain JOHNSTON,
160 bags Fine Liverpool SALT.

A few tierces STONE LIME, FOR SALE.
William Hodgson.

June 8. *TO BE HIRED,*
BY THE YEAR OR MONTH;
A smart, active Negro Boy,

About 14 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.

June 8. *A POINTER LOST.*

Misled, from the Union Tavern, in George Town, on the 20th ultimo,

A WHITE POINTER PUPPY, about six months old, brown spots on his right ear and over his left eye—had on a brass collar with the subscriber's name scratched. Whoever will deliver said dog to me at the Union Tavern aforesaid, or give any information so that I may recover him, shall receive Five Dollars reward.

P. Vallett.

June 7. *Just received and for Sale,*

By LAWRASON AND FOWLE,
5 bales Beerboon Gurrabs, of the first quality, entitled to Debenture.

25 boxes fresh Chocolate.

Also,

A quantity of first and second quality Ruffia and Ravens Duck.

May 28. *William Hodgson.*

I HAVE, FOR SALE,

One case of well bought 7-8 Irish, assorted prices, on low terms.

6,000 wt. prime Coffees in bags.

300 barrels Harrings,

And a few tierces Stone Lime.

William Hodgson.

May 31. *For Tonningen,*

Or HAMBURG if not blockaded
the schooner

THREE SISTERS,

Captain CHARLES RICH.

A strong substantial vessel, she has two thirds of her height engaged, and is ready to take in her cargo.

For the remainder of freight, or passage apply to the captain on board at King street wharf or to

A. W. Preuss Co.

Where any vessel bound to the Havanna may bear of freight.

June 7.

This day is Published,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book store, and THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN
A P O L O G Y,
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BRING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stowe, John Thompson.

May 2.

From the Repertory.

Reflections on the war in Europe.

Twelve years ago the war that was kindled by the French revolution was represented to be exclusively worthy of the attention of Americans. While the French were pulling down their government nothing seemed so fine as their very worst conduct, to the party who were leagued together to pull down our own. They called our eyes to the banks of the Rhine where the battles of liberty, as they were fools enough to say, were fighting; and we roared oxen for joy because Pichegru took Amsterdam and made the Dutch as free as the West India negroes.

This sort of noise is a good deal hushed, for two reasons; one is, the jacobins have got their object and our government is down. Another reason is, the mask of French hypocrisy has dropped off or is so torn in their scuffles, that we can plainly see the knaves' faces of their liberty loving demagogues. French examples are not now quoted, now when they are most instructive, because they really in some degree alarm and deter the dupes whom they lead. Asses trot the better in dangerous roads for wearing their blinders. Hence it is that our lords and masters of Virginia affect to dislike all discussions of the political probabilities of the war, & to consider our curiosity as useless and badly directed. Our lazy masters are, in fact, so engrossed with the care of governing us for their own exclusive benefit, that they have not much relish for any other reflections; and besides all other considerations, Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet have a mortal dread of the power of Bonaparte, which has not been in the least abated by their experienced necessity since the purchase of Louisiana, to court and flatter him. They are quaking with fear that he will require from them more assistance than they dare either to give or refuse him. They have yielded the point with regard to the trade with St. Domingo with as much poverty of spirit as might be expected from the hero of Carter's Mountain; and our seamen will be whipped and buried in dungeons or tucked up at the yard arm, as the great nation may by its emperor think fit to decree.---- The trade is not denied to be lawful, yet its interdiction is better, no doubt our patriots will say, than a war.

We have seen too how quarrelsome an act Mr. Samuel Smith was disposed to get passed for the protection of our seamen; that is of British seamen who were to be forcibly protected when they had deserted to our vessels.

In all this and in every thing else, the power of Bonaparte crosses the Atlantic. It is childish to enquire what harm do we suffer by his making himself king of Italy. We answer, by his power he makes himself the king of terrors to Mr. Jefferson; and if we are not embroiled with England to please him, it is because, afraid as our brave rulers are of Bonaparte, they are still more afraid of getting into a war with England, that would instantly smash their popularity to atoms.

Let no person that remembers Mr. Madison's famous commercial resolutions, in which he proposed to fight for France by a war of regulations, let no such person deny the effective and dangerous influence of the preponderant power of France on the peace and safety, the honor and let us add, the honesty of our government. For be it remembered also, the ever to be abhorred project of confiscating British debts grew out of the same passion for France and hostility to England.

Nor is the loss of that silly fondness a security for spirited and independent counsels in America. Our rulers are of a sort and character to act from their fears, and their fear is a much more steady cause of action than their love. Of course we are to expect that the vast power of France will not cease to manifest itself to the injury of our trade, to the oppression of our brave seamen and to the infinite disgrace of the government that abandons them.

Let us then dare to survey this huge Colossus about whose legs we have the honor to creep.

There was a time when the people of France were really infatuated with the notion of republican liberty. They say themselves it was a delusion, and has passed away. But it lasted long enough to break down and destroy every thing in France that was not military; and by its contagion in Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, to enfeeble and divide all the force that ought to have resisted France.

The conquests of France have flattered the national vanity, and by accumulating the spoils of so many nations to fill up the

void that was made by the destruction of commercial and manufacturing capital. Instead of the opulence of the crowded mart or busy workshop, the country was filled like the camp of Attila or Tamerlane, with spoils and trophies. The naval superiority of the British, by destroying their trade, has contributed to decide and prolong this exclusively military character of the French.

We are then to view France as a political phenomenon, not less tremendous by her having renounced every trade but that of a conqueror, than by her colossal size. Like the old Romans, and indeed like every other nation intoxicated with a passion for conquest, the French are completely military, and their ardor is a kind of fanaticism such as made the successors of Mahomet the marchants of the East.

The Romans in like manner contended, for almost five centuries, with the petty nations of Italy, their equals in valor, their inferiors only in discipline. In this hardy school, they were trained for conquest.—But after they had gained the dominion of Italy, they never again contended with their equals. The Carthaginians, though sustained for sixteen years by the transcendent genius of Hannibal, were almost entirely enfeebled by their spirit of commerce and their spirit of faction. The Macedonians, like the modern Prussians, had a fine army, a full treasury, and a state of but moderate extent, hemmed in by jealous, hostile neighbors. In conquering them and the rest of Greece, the Romans found the Etolians and some of her states ready to accept chains, and to impose them on their countrymen. The light of Greece, the most resplendent the world ever saw, was quenched with its liberty. Egypt was so sunk in vice, that it fell without a contest. Antiochus the great king of Syria, had an infinite number of men, few soldiers. The glory and the spoils of his conquest were greater than its difficulty. Gaul, the modern France, was filled with barbarians, who had not the sense nor perhaps the power to unite against Caesar, and they fell in succession. Spain resisted longer and more desperately, but not as a nation combined to resist an invader, but by endless partial insurrections to throw off its chains.

The power of Mithridates was too recently formed, and composed of states too near barbarism to contend with Rome; yet for many years he proved her most dreaded foe.

Thus it was that the chief difficulties in conquering the old world, were really surmounted before Rome was known to have formed the design, or perhaps was conscious she had it to undertake.

France in like manner, has been for many centuries exercised in arms. She has had to contend with all her neighbors her equals in valor, her inferiors in military institutions and spirit. Thus a nation has been educated for the conquest of the world. Spain, once her superior, is now her vassal. Austria, her rival, is chained to a prison flour by her hatred of Prussia, her dread of France, and perhaps her still greater dread of Russia. Fear and policy will both make her subservient to Bonaparte, unless he should prefer the active assistance of Prussia to that of Austria.—He seems to have the best grounds to expect that if Russia should be his enemy, he will have one of the other two for an ally. On this supposition, we can scarcely conceive of an efficient alliance against France on the continent of Europe. While its numerous States were independent, and the safety of each was the care of all, the ambition of France was more troublesome than formidable. In this school of policy and arms, this gymnasium in which all strenuously contended and in turns excelled. France like a prize fighter acquired the hardness, the dexterity and the force that have made her the victor. The revolution has suddenly opened her eyes to contemplate her situation, and all her ardour is awakened by perceiving that already more than half her ambitious work is done. Less fighting, less hazard than her rivals, ships with the house of Austria, have cost the Bourbons, will make her mistress of Europe from the Baltic to the Hellespont. With sixty millions of people in France and its dependencies, half the population of the Roman Empire under Trajan, she has twice the force. The Russians like the ancient Parthians are her only enemies on land and they are too distant to be formidable.

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The other states of Europe, England excepted, are more than half subdued by their divisions and their fears.

It is absurd to suppose that this power,

so tremendous to every lover of his country, will be inert for want of pecuniary resources. The Dutch and Italians sow and the French reap. Sic vos non vobis fertis

atra boves. Old Rome, after the conquest of Macedonia, subsisted for more than a hundred years by tributes without taxes. Mahomet, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane did not stop to ask their collectors of taxes whether they should conquer Asia.

Nor will the people of France grow weary or ashamed of their yoke and rise to throw it off.

They are nothing, the army is everything.

Besides they are really proud of the glory of their master and

from their very souls rejoice in the distinction of their chains.

The revolution like a whirlwind, has swept all the ancient hierarchy, nobility, and land proprietors, away—and the new race have an interest to maintain the new establishments of the usurpation. Did the populace of Rome ever shift their government because an usurper had obtained the people by money or by blood? No, as soon as men perceive that there is a force superior to their own, they desist from making any efforts against it. The proud Romans were as passive in the yoke as the Dutch are now.

The destinies of the civilized world obviously depend on their ability to resist this new Roman domination. Russia has no fears of being subjugated, and for that very reason will act with less zeal and less fulness in what ought to be the common cause against France. She will pursue the projects of her ambition which seek aggrandizement in the south of Europe, and as a naval power. Hence it is to be feared her coalition with England will not be cordial enough to be successful; and the only sort of success that is of any moment in this discussion is the reduction of the power of France. Russia aspires to an influence in the German empire, which cannot fail to alarm and disgust both Prussia and Austria, & hence it was that she lately interfered in the affair of the German indemnities. She also seeks a footing in the Mediterranean preparatory to her designs against the Turks. It was on this account that she wished to occupy Malta, and that she now fills Corfu with her troops. These are selfish and dangerous schemes which England cannot second or approve.

If nevertheless Russia should obtain of Prussia and Austria that the one should be neutral, and the other an associate against France, a continental war is to be expected. In case English money and an English army should tempt them to become one of her allies, Bonaparte would find their supremacy again in hazard.

But England, the great adversary of France, cannot become a military nation in the sense the French are, not, it is to be feared, in the degree that the crisis absolutely requires she should. Her commerce binds her in golden fetters. An artisan or a farmer is worth probably 100 pounds sterling to the nation. To make such men soldiers great bounties must be paid and great sacrifices must be suffered. To feed and provide an English army is also very expensive. Want and military fanaticism crowd the ranks of Bonaparte, and their enemies or their allies provide their subsistence. Unfortunately too Mr. Pitt yielded to the pressure of the moment, and accepted the delusive services of his half million volunteers. It is impossible he should think these men of buckram fit to withstand these men of steel, if they should invade the island.

In times of great danger popular notions are often worse than frivolous. The volunteer force is factious, expensive, and useless, as every soldier knows. But it is worse. It has made the nation unmannerly, puffed them up with a vain dependence on the show of force, a shew as empty as the army of Cresus made, & made their rulers afraid to impose, and the people unwilling to bear the necessary burdens of real soldiership. The strength of a modern state at war consists in its soldiers, not in the trappings of the peaceable apprentices, who are arrayed in scarlet to act the comedy of an army. England consumes its men and means to act this comedy, and is thus chained down to the expense and the despair of a defensive system.

We cannot refuse to recite the paragraph their decided opinion, that the enemies of the British empire, who meditate the subjugation of Ireland, have no hopes of success, save in the disunion of its inhabitants and therefore it is, that your petitioners deeply anxious at this moment, that a measure should be accomplished, which will annihilate the principle of religious animosity, and animate all descriptions of his majesty's subjects in an enthusiastic defense of the best constitution that has ever been established.

The objections are assumed, yet such have been the constant jealousies from the successful intrigues of the religious orders, that the French emperor has refused to license them in the Gallican church. The secular clergy are not so direct objects of the public fears, as their interests can be allied to the civil constitution; but the regular orders

might be well enough pronounced, the standing army of the church, which it can disband only at its own pleasure.

Much depends upon the petition of the

de of this country has already twice invaded the spoil of France. The aggressor is obstructed by the British navy, and not by his friendship for us or regarding his rapacity and violence. Least all is he restrained by any opinion of force of our nation or the spirit of our government.

From the (Salem) Register.

The last and most interesting event in Europe, respecting the powers at war, is the sailing of the Toulon fleet, which appears to be confirmed. What can be the object of the expedition cannot be fully known. The fleet which has been in the East-Indies, probably sailed for Europe, and upon its first arrival from France, announced the intended co-operation with the Toulon fleet. Whether a junction upon the ocean is intended, time must determine. The general opinion is, that the fleet is prepared to act against some of the English colonies. Conjecture will be of use in the present circumstances of our formation. We are assured that the English fleet at Portsmouth sailed upon a secret expedition on the 20th April. The secret boast to possess already above fifty ships of the line, which are in a condition useful to the empire. The Spanish and Dutch ships are preparing for co-operation. In Holland, governor-Lauwer, who commanded at Curacao, has been arrested. The Dutch are determined to give every support to their colonies, and to encourage the utmost zeal in defending them. We cannot expect that such a disposition will be without very important operations. The first expedition to the West-Indies, so far as accomplished, as left no impeachment of French secretary, humanity or courage, and will lead to more bold achievements.

The revolutions in the Cisalpine Republic, which will add new titles to the Emperor of France, has been prepared by every public testimony of the general consent and an event of sufficient magnitude to engage the notice of all Europe. In Holland, all things are ready for a change, which the spirit of the republic will exhibit at first in some novel form, more surely in the end, to accomplish the final purpose, without too great an alarm to the prejudices of parties, which have existed from the infancy of that industrious republic. In England, the Catholic petition from Ireland, arrests attention. The concessions which the Catholics will probably obtain, had they been granted to our forefathers, would have retarded the settlements on the American Continent. Upon the great scale of Justice, the petition has something very interesting. In regard to the policy of Europe, and the habits of nations, too much wisdom and ability is required, to enable any man to contemplate the subject without serious apprehensions. The petition, however, is drawn up with great address. It renounces every particular purpose which is not dictated by regard to the subject of the petition, and the union of the nation. It abjures all foreign influence, under any, even under the most sacred name. It employs the kind opinion expressed of the Catholics in Ireland, in the Statute of 1778, as a proof of public opinion. It represents feelingly the incapacity for public honors as operating against all the political hopes, and private virtues of society, and most ingeniously makes this a motive for the petition, even in the present crisis of public affairs.

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tending his rapacity and violence. Least
all is he restrained by any opinion of
the love of our nation or the spirit of our
government.

From the (Salem) Register.

The last and most interesting event in
Europe, respecting the powers at war, is
the sailing of the Toulon fleet, which ap-
pears to be confirmed. What can be the
object of the expedition cannot be fully
known. The fleet which has been in the
West Indies, probably sailed for Europe,
and upon its first arrival from France, an-
nounced the intended co-operation with
the Toulon fleet. Whether a junction up-
on the ocean is intended, time must ex-
plain. The general opinion is, that the
fleet is prepared to act against some of the
English colonies. Conjecture will be of
use in the present circumstances of our
information. We are assured that the
English fleet at Portsmouth sailed upon a
secret expedition on the 20th April. The
French boast to possess already above fifty
ships of the line, which are in a condition
to be useful to the empire. The Spanish
and Dutch ships are preparing for co-opera-
tion. In Spain, every encouragement is
given to the spirit of privateering, and the
government exempts the prizes from all
charges of the nation. In Holland, go-
vernor Lauer, who commanded at Cur-
acao, has been arrested. The Dutch are
determined to give every support to their
colonies, and to encourage the utmost zeal
in defending them. We cannot expect that
such a disposition will be without very im-
portant operations. The first expedition
to the West Indies, so far as accomplished,
has left no impeachment of French secre-
tary, humanity or courage, and will lead to
no bold achievements.

The revolutions in the Cisalpine Repub-
lic, which will add new titles to the Em-
peror of France, has been prepared by ev-
ery public testimony of the general consent
as an event of sufficient magnitude to
engage the notice of all Europe. In Hol-
land, all things are ready for a change, which
the spirit of the republic will exhibit
at first in some novel form, more surely
in the end, to accomplish the final pur-
pose, without too great an alarm to the pre-
judices of parties, which have existed from
the infancy of that industrious republic.
In England, the Catholic petition from
Ireland, arrests attention. The concessions
which the Catholics will probably ob-
tain, had they been granted to our forefathers,
would have retarded the settlements
on the American Continent. Upon the
great scale of Justice, the petition has
something very interesting. In regard to
the policy of Europe, and the habits of nations,
too much wisdom and ability is re-
quired, to enable any man to contemplate
the subject, without serious apprehensions.
The petition, however, is drawn up with
great address. It renounces every
political purpose which is not dictated by
regard to the subject of the petition, and
the union of the nation. It abjures all so-
vereign influence, under any, even under the
most sacred name. It employs the kind
opinion expressed of the Catholics in Ire-
land, in the Statute of 1778, as a proof of
public opinion. It represents feelingly the
incapacity for public honors as operating
against all the political hopes, and private
virtues of society, and most ingeniously
makes this a motive for the petition, even
in the present crisis of public affairs.

We cannot refuse to recite the paragraph
—Your petitioners most humbly state as
their decided opinion, that the enemies of
the British empire, who meditate the sub-
jugation of Ireland, have no hopes of suc-
cess, save in the disunion of its inhabitants
—and therefore it is, that your petitioners
are deeply anxious at this moment, that a mea-
sure should be accomplished, which will
annihilate the principle of religious animo-
tivity, and animate all descriptions of his
majesty's subjects in an enthusiastic de-
fense of the best constitution that has ever
yet been established. The objections are
lessened by the milder form which proper-
ty has assumed, yet such have been the
constant jealousies from the successful in-
trigues of the religious orders, that the
French emperor has refused to licence
them in the Gallican church. The secular
clergy are not so direct objects of the public
fears, as their interests can be allied to the
civil constitution; but the regular orders
might be well enough pronounced, the
standing army of the church, which it can
disband only at its own pleasure.
Much depends upon the petition of the

catholics in Ireland, as the event of suc-
cess would probably connect itself with an
entire change in the Ecclesiastical state of
the British empire.

The commercial state of the West In-
dies, by the late transactions in that quar-
ter, is becoming more favourable to the
United States of America. The late re-
strictions in the British Island have been
attributed to the discretionary orders of
the Governors.

From Martinico, we learn that affairs
are returning fast to their ancient state. In
regard to the churches in the island, provi-
sion is made for their temporary supply,
till the cures are furnished with their pro-
per pastors. Such parishes as are vacant,
must make a stipulated payment for the
extraordinary labours of the neighbouring
clergy, till they have their own pastors.
This Arret, was from Laussat, the colo-
nial Prefect, in the past month. Another
Arrete from the Captain-General, Villa-
ret Joyeuse, and the same prefect, re-
quires that the negroes be dismissed from
their military service, and restored to their
masters on the plantations. It represents
that the expence, has been enormous, and
urgent necessity obliged the expedient, but
that in the present circumstances of the
island, and since the arrival of reinforce-
ments from France, and particularly sol-
diers and artificers, it was fit to avoid the
expence, and restore to the fields the ne-
groes which had been drawn from them,
relying, that should occasion require, they
might be taken again into the public ser-
vice upon daily wages. The truth is, the
negroes return again to the plantations.
This is consequent upon the last landing
of troops in the island. The French have
suffered so much in St. Domingo, that e-
very precaution is to be employed to pre-
vent similar events in other islands.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

The schooner Ann, Dobbin, of this port
from Aux Cayes Jamaica, has been cap-
tured by a French privateer and carried in-
to St. Jago.

Arrived, brig Betsy, Shillabat, from
Salem.

Also, brig Sophia, Norman, 77 days
from the Isle of France. Sailed 21st
March. Left there, ship Indus, Mezick,
of Boston from Batavia, dismasted; Aus-
tria, —, of do. also dismasted; Eliza-
beth, Page, for Salem, in five days; Co-
lumbia, Dickson, from do. for Philadel-
phia, in 18 days; Phoenix, —, do. 18
days. Sailed in company with the ship Sally,
Mix, of New-York for Bengal, and
Fabius, Morris, of and for Philadelphia.
On the 7th April, eastward of the Cape of
Good Hope, spoke ship American Packet,
Swain, for New-York, that sailed from the
Isle of France 8 days before the Sophia.
The schooner Commerce, for New York,
and America, for Boston, sailed 6 days
before the Sophia. The brig George,
Stocket, of Baltimore, sailed 6 days be-
fore for Batavia. May 23, lat. 22, long.
59, spoke a sloop from New London for
St. Barts. 31st, lat. 32, long. 71, spoke
ship Favorite, Kalhoun, from Antigua for
Norfolk, June 1, lat. 33, long. 73, ship
Independence, from Charleston for Glas-
gow.

Also ship Mercury, Cary, from Varel,
via Dover, 49 days—Sailed from Dover
the nineteenth April. Left no American
vessels. The ship Louisiana, Clackner,
from Baltimore, sailed for Amsterdam the
tenth; the schooner Eliza and Katy, of
Philadelphia, from Amsterdam, for Saint
Thomas; passed Dover the 7th April.—
Left at the Jade, 26th March, ship Lavina,
of Philadelphia; brig Catherine, of Alex-
andria had been drove ashore by the
ice, and obliged to discharge her cargo to
repair; brig New-Jersey, —, of Phila-
delphia. The brig Olivia, of New York,
was driven ashore at the Goodwin Sands,
the 19th of April & was obliged to put into
Ramsgate with the loss of her main mast
and other damages, after paying a large
sum for assistance to get off. May 3, lat.
42, long. 34, spoke ship Wm, from Char-
leston for Liverpool or Leghorn; 31st lat. 36,
long. 67, ship Mount Vernon, from Phila-
delphia for Barbadoes. June 4, lat. 31,
brig Albert from Norfolk, for Madeira.

No coffee to be had at the isle of France
or Batavia.

No late accounts had been received of
Linois's squadron, the British squadron
was daily expected off there.

Just Received,

By Schr. Hiland, from Cape Francois,
Excellent fresh Oranges and Limes;

FOR SALE, BY

Abel Willis.

June 4.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

FRENCH FLEET.

The captain of the schr. Federalist, ar-
rived yesterday from St. Bartholomews,
has politely furnished the editor with the
following important information:—That
the Toulon squadron, consisting of nine
sail of the line, 6 frigates, and two brigs,
had arrived at Fort Royal, Martinique—
they had captured on their passage the
sloop of war Cayenne. The English mer-
chant vessels loading at Montserrat had
orders to provide for their own safety in
consequence of the arrival of the French
fleet.

Captain Harding of the brig Greenwich,
in 13 days from St. Thomas, arrived at
the Lazaretto, informs, that he left there
the brig Mary, to sail in eight days for
this port; that the brig Hope, arrived the
day before he sailed and that the Five
Brothers, the schooner Betsey, Florence,
and ship Active, of this port, were to
sail from thence for another market in 3
or 4 days; brig Mercator, Freeman, of
Portland, and Robert, Tuicos, of Balti-
more, time of sailing uncertain.

Captain Kennedy of the brig Eliza and
Sarah, arrived at the Lazaretto. Left at
Porto Rico 23 days ago, the ship Clo-
thier, Daudelot, to sail in 6 days for La-
guira, schr. Thetis, Grasbury, to sail in
seven days; schooner Rhoda, Green, un-
certain; ship Joseph, Baird, of and for
Baltimore in 8 days; ship Lydia, Richards,
of New York uncertain; the schooner
Duer, and schooner Belvidere, of Charles-
ton, uncertain.

On the 2d June, in lat. 36. 10, long.
73, captain Kennedy, was Spoke by a Span-
ish privateer of 8 guns, who had captured
an American ship, which he afterwards
spoke and found she belonged to Portland,
was 3 days from Alexandria, appeared to
be a new ship, was about 250 tons, had
a woman head and blue counter, but could
not learn the vessel or captain's name.
(Phil. Gaz.)

When captain Edwards left Madeira, in-
telligence had been received there of the
arrival of the Toulon fleet at Cadiz.—
They slipped in under cover of the night
notwithstanding the blockading squadron
under Lord Nelson lay off the port at the
time. Several British ships of war were
daily making their appearance at Madeira;
and hostilities, it was expected, were on
the eve of breaking out between Portugal
and Great Britain.

(N. Y. Mer. Adv.)

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
which taken at the flood leads on to for-
tune.

Present appearances seem to indicate
that the fleets of France, either by good
luck or good guiding, happened on this
prosperous tide and are actually careering
along to aggrandizement and glory. The
Toulon fleet has fairly escaped for the pre-
sent, from the clutches of Nelson, and
having formed a junction with that of Ca-
diz, is prepared for paying a similar visit
to Ferrol and Brest. This powerful arma-
ment will be able to cope with a much stron-
ger force than the channel fleet, and setting
it at defiance would proceed to the West
Indies, and complete the depredation of
the Rochefort squadron; or cover the Bou-
logne flotilla, while the long menaced inva-
sion is put in execution; or sail for Ire-
land and assist Paddy to shake off the fet-
ters which sit so ill upon him; or in fine
go where they please and do what they
please. Should that wild fellow, however,
the hero of the Nile, happen to overtake
them before they have cleared the last port
and appear before it with his friend Corn-
wallis, the tide may perhaps turn, and
Brest be to the combined fleets what it has
long been to one of them, a secure asylum
from the enemy—a birth we wish them
with all our heart.

(N. Y. Daily Advertiser.)

MARRIED last evening, by the Rev.
Thomas Davis, Mr. GEORGE HOKES, to
Miss ANN STREET, both of this place.

Let those whom mutual love hath in wedlock join'd,
Be an example to those who are so inclin'd.

Umbrella Manufactory.

Umbrellas made, covered and re-
paired, at the house of the subscriber, in St. A-
sap Street, in the best manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

Samuel Kirk.

June 3.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

Arrived, schr. Federalist, capt. Stanton,
17 days from St. Bartholomews—Sugar,
coffee, cocoa, logwood and mahogany—
R. Veitch & Co.

Left there, brig Friendship, capt. Rich-
ard, of Boston, to sail in 20 days; Lydia,
Brigdon, of do. in 4 days; Washington,
Shaw, of Camden.

For Freight or Charter,

The fine strong ship
CORDELIA,
Burthen 253 tons, entirely new,
A. Williston, master; now daily
expected at this port.

JOHN G. LADD.

June 10.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
THE SLOOP
POLLY, of Boston,
Burthen about 350 tons,
apply to Captain Hewes,
on board at Hainsworth's wharf,
or to

John G. Ladd.

June 10.

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to
house-work. Apply to
Dr. DOUGLAS.

June 10.

NOTICE.

CONCERT-HALL,

BOSTON, May, 1805.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his
Friends and the Public, and those Gent-
lemen of the Southern States who may visit this
part of the Continent during the Summer season,
that the House known by the name of Concert-
Hall, situated in a very central and pleasant part
of the town, (corner of Court and Hanover-
streets) has been fitted up at a very great ex-
pense with the gentlest accommodation.

Those Gentlemen who may wish for Boarding
and Lodging, it is presumed cannot find a more
eligible and convenient House, or a more graci-
ful reception than from the present occupant of
Concert Hall, whose affability to serve them shall
exceed the liberality of their patronage.

T. WHITCOMB.

law 3m.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending shortly to
remove to Kentucky, requests all persons having
claims against him to bring them forward, pro-
perly authenticated, for payment; and all those
indebted to him are requested to pay their re-
spective accounts previous to the first day of Au-
gust next, to him or Mr. James Millan, in Alex-
andria. Those failing to comply as above, need
not expect any further indulgence.

William Millan,
Fairfax County, (Virginia)

2aw 3w law 1f Aug.

The Subscriber wants to Hire
A ACTIVE MAN, to superintend the
cutting and securing thirty or forty acres
of grass. Apply to
Richard Conway.

June 10.

WANTED.

A young man of good character, and
acquainted with business. Apply to
the Printer.

June 10.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the com-
mons of Alexandria, since the 25th of May
last, a light or yellow bay HORSE, about 15
hands high, both feet on the right side white,
and some white on his forehead, mane and tail
dark, well broke to the bridle. The above re-
ward will be given for the horse.

Hewes & Miller.

June 10.



DEARBORN'S
Truly just Patent Balance,
Of all sizes, from ounces to tons, at a less price
(and with half the labor of scales and weights)

FOR SALE, BY

John G. Ladd.

May 28.

A few Copies of the American
Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray,
King-street.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of THE HOUSE and LOT he at present occupies, at the corner of King and Columbus streets: Likewise, a New Store, or Ware-House he has lately erected on Columbus street, with all other improvements on the lots. The house is well finished, with a good store in front, calculated for the wet or dry goods business, and an excellent stand for either, with a number of well-finished rooms, and every convenience necessary to accommodate a genteel family, with good dry cellars under the house.

If the above property is not disposed of before the 20th day of June instant, it will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Any person inclined to purchase, will please to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

The above Property will be sold on a long credit.

Robert Smith.

June 5.

co7t

O. P. FINLEY,

Has received per the United States, just from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of HARD-WARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms:

40 doz. Wheat Scythes,

25 do. Sickles,

20 do. Spades,

23 do. Shovels,

90 faggots Crowley's Steel,

A few tons of Patent Shot,

40 or 50 doz. broad and narrow Hoes,

A few casks 6d. 8d. 1d. 2d. 20d. 30d. wrought nails fine drawn.

May 23.

d

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE.

King Street,

Have just received and offer for Sale, 20 hds. 1st. & 2d. quality brown SUGAR,

20 ditto Barbadoes Molasses,

10 ditto 4th proof Jamaica Rum,

10 hds. Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,

5 do. N. York Lump and Loaf Sugar,

5 pipes Holland Gin,

7000 lbs. Green Coffee,

6000 wt. excellent Cheese,

20 casks Raisins,

40 boxes do

100 gallons Havana Honey,

Fresh Teas,

Fine and coarse SALT, &c.

ALSO

700 bbls. SHAD & HERRINGS.

May 16.

d

SPRING GOODS

Just received, per ship Carlisle, from LONDON, and for sale, by the subscribers:

Amongst which are—

Elegant and fashionable muslin shawls, plain and colored muslins, pique, calico, lace, loom Japan, Japan laced, fine lappet, plain and laced cambric, jasconet and book muslins; cambric dimities; leno; Italian sarcenets; plain India and narrow corded dimities; nankeens; jeans; crossovers; quiltings; right printed cambrics; calicos; chintzes, &c. &c.

Many of these goods are in packages suitable for the West-India market—entitled to draw-back.

R. Veitch & Co.

May 15.

d

GUNPOWDER TEA.

A few boxes of the very best quality just received by

Mandeville & Jamesson.

May 15.

d

FRESH SUPPLY OF FRUIT.

This day Received,

Per Schooner CITIZEN, from St. KITTS, ORANGES, of an excellent quality and remarkable large.

Lemons and Limes, in first order.

Coco Nuts.

Tamarinds, &c.

John A. Burford.

May 10.

d

REMOVAL.

JAMES RUSSELL,
Has removed his Store to Royal Street, in part of the OLD EAGLE TAVERN HOUSE, one door north of King Street; where he has just opened a fresh supply of

German & East-India Goods, Prints, Dimities, Checks, Irish Linens, &c. &c., which he will sell by the piece, tow, for cash, or on a short credit.

May 2.

d

N. B. I will let, for four years, the BRICK HOUSE I have just left, on Fairfax-street.

J. R.

TO LET,

For one or more years,

The white Warehouse, on King Street, near Col. Ramsay's wharf. The situation for business equal to any in town. Apply to JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

March 29.

d

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS's Tavern, in the town of Dumfries, on the first Monday in July, (being the 1st of the month) that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known by the name of

CLIFTON-MILL,

WITHIN two and an half miles of Dumfries, on the waters of Quantico, which is as constant a stream as any in this part of the country, and in an exceeding healthy situation; very conveniently situated to a fine wheat country, not being more than half a mile out of the way (in going to Dumfries) from the main road leading from Faquier court house, Centerville, &c. (and thought by some not any out of the way at all) and a very good road to it; together with from 90 to 100 acres of land, the greatest part of which is well wooded; the Mill is an overshot, with a wheel of 20 feet 9 inches and 4 feet head, with 2 pair of stones, 1 pair of French burs of 5 feet, the other of Cologne, with every apparatus necessary for carrying on merchant business to the best advantage. The Mill-House is 50 feet long by 27 feet wide, 2 stories high, together with a barn, stable, cow-house and lumber house convenient to the Mill, a convenient Dwelling-House not quite finished, with a Kitchen, Meat and Corn-House, all of which have been built within eight or nine years past: There is on this place a thriving young Peach Orchard.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be offered for Sale,

A small PLANTATION, containing from 120 to 130 acres, adjoining, and being part of the above tract of land. There is on this place a small Dwelling House, Kitchen & Meat-House—also a very thriving young Peach Orchard, with other Fruit Trees.

The situation of this property must render it a desirable acquisition to any person inclined to engage in this line of business, particularly as it is situated so near tide water. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more respecting the premises, as it is presumed any person inclining to purchase will wish to see them. The subscriber will shew the property; or, if he be absent, Mr. James G. Evans, living there, on, will attend. Nothing would induce me to part with this valuable property, but some pressing demands which I am anxious to discharge.

The Conditions of the Sale will be—

One-half of the purchase money in hand, the other half in 9 or 18 months, bearing interest from the day of sale; approved security will be required. Possession will be given of the Mill, &c. immediately, and the Land as soon as the crop is off; and the latter place on Christmas next.

JOHN SOWDEN.

May 23.

2aw4t

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 30 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose only it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. James Bacon, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Nottley Hall, opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY, About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3.

2aw4t

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 16th April last,

A MULATTO BOY, named L. E. W., or LEWIS, 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, big jointed, large feet, fond of gaming, and a great talker: Had on, when he went away a mixt grey cloth coat, white cassimere jacket, blue cloth overalls, oxburg shirt, and a round hat.

He was seen at the fish wharf, in Alexandria on Sunday the 21st April. All masters of vessels and others are forwarded against carrying him off at their peril. Whoever will apprehend said boy, and deliver him to me, or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid.

William Taylor.

May 6.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of JOSIAH FAXON & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth instant.

Joseph Baxter, jun.

Josiah Faxon.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment; and all those to whom they are indebted will please call on Faxon, Metcalf & Co. corner of Prince and Water streets, and receive their dues, by whom the business will be continued.

Joseph Baxter, Jun.

Josiah Faxon,

Dwight Metcalf.

May 24. 2aw2w

The Subscribers offer for Sale,

50 bbls. Boston No. 1 and 2 Pork

50 do. do. No. 1 and 2 Beef

6 hhds. New-England Rum

30 bbls. do. do.

6 pipes Holland Gin

4 pipes first proof French Brandy

1 do. fourth do.

10 hhds. Molasses

100 reams Wrapping Paper

50 boxes Mould Candles

20 do. dipt do.

30 do. Brown Soap

And a general assortment of SHOES, just received, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or approved notes.

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

May 24. 2aw2w

GERMAN LINENS.

THE subscribers have received by the ship Hero, captain Cole, from Bremen, and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, for approved negotiable paper;

—AN ASSORTMENT OF—

GERMAN LINENS.

—THEY HAVE RIKEWISE—

WINDOW GLASS,

of various sizes.

R. T. Hooe, & co.

May 23. 2aw2w

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues to run his

STAGES

From George-Town to Port-Tobacco.

The Stages will leave the Indian King Tavern in Georgetown on Mondays and Fridays at 4 o'clock in the morning, and will call at Moore Ferry, opposite Alexandria, at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Port Tobacco at 2 o'clock. Returning, will leave Port Tobacco on Tuesdays and Saturdays and call at Moore's Ferry at 12 o'clock, and arrive in Georgetown at 2 o'clock. Good Stages and Horses, and careful drivers are provided.

Ladies and Gentlemen travelling to Alexandria from the City or Georgetown, may be accommodated with a good stage and horses on the above days; this accommodation will be in readiness on the second Monday in June next.

Joseph Semmes.

Georgetown, May 23, 1805. (27) 2aw6t

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans court of said County, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Thomas Hodskins, late of the County aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the administrator, on or before the 22d day of November next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 22d day of May 1805.

ELISHA JEWELL,

Administrator.

May 22. 2aw4w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Wilkes county, North Carolina,

Two NEGRO-MEN, viz.</h